

Sun-Spaces¶

By SunSpace, Inc.¶

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Either as an addition to a home or as an integral plan of a new home, sun-spaces have gained considerable popularity.¶

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How Sun-Spaces Work¶

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A sun-space should face within 30 degrees of true south. In the winter, sunlight passes through the windows and warms the darkened surface of a concrete floor, brick wall, water filled drums, or other storage mass. The concrete, brick, or water absorbs and stores some of the heat until after sunset, when the indoor temperature begins to cool.¶
The heat not absorbed by the storage elements can raise the daytime air

inside the sun-space to as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit. As long as this heat can be circulated into the house by natural air currents or horsepower fan.¶

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The Parts of a Sun-Space¶

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In order to be considered a passive solar heating system, any sun-space must have the following parts:¶

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- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Collector | → | Such as a double layer of glass or plastic.¶ |
| Absorber | → | Usually the darkened surface of the wall, floor, or water inside the sun-space.¶ |

In order to be considered a passive solar heating system, any sun-space must consist of these parts: ¶

Collector → [multiple tabs](#) → → Such as a double layer of glass or plastic. ¶

Absorber → [multiple tabs](#) → → Usually the darkened surface of the wall, floor, or water-filled containers inside the sun-space. [hanging indent](#)¶

Storage mass → → [multiple tabs](#) → Normally concrete, brick, or water, which retains heat after it has been absorbed. ¶

- → A distribution system, the means of getting the heat into and around the house (by

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The heat not absorbed by the storage elements can raise the daytime air temperature ¶ inside the sun-space to as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit. As long as the sun shines, ¶ this heat can be circulated in to the house by natural air currents or drawn in by a ¶ low-horsepower fan. ¶
